

Legal Metrology and Consumers



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Preface

Throughout history, laws have been passed proclaiming that there should be truth and accuracy in weights and measures when goods are traded. Today, all industrialized countries have a government organization responsible for monitoring measurement accuracy and demonstrating the importance societies place on the integrity of measurement to a nation's economic health and prosperity. The science of measurement is as old as our civilization, even the excavations at Harappa, Mohenjo daro and other places show that there was uniformity with regards to shape, size, and consistence with material used in construction of houses, drainages, baths and other structures which indicates existence of single system of weighment and measurement.

India is no exception. The Government of India has ensured fair measure in the marketplace. In view of rapid advancement of science & technology and globalization of economies, there has been vast improvement in weighing and measuring techniques and this has enlarged the scope of weights & measures. With a view to establish the standards of Weights & Measures, regulate trade and commerce in Weights & Measures and other goods which are sold or distributed by weight, measure or number and for matter connected therewith or incidental thereto, the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 was enforced on April 1, 2011 throughout the country.

The present monograph will help the readers to understand the Legal Metrology (Weights and Measure) process, various aspects dealing with the administrative mechanism of Legal Metrology in India and also about the role and objectives of Legal Metrology in Consumer Protection.

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1. Legal Metrology at a Glance

Introduction

There are many things we use in our daily life as a matter of habit without realizing the importance of their measurements. In every activity we do some kind of weighments or measurements are involved and any variation and inaccuracy can lead to fatal incidents and consumers can get deceived in one way or the other. Hence legislation on measurements and measuring instruments is required with an objective of ensuring guarantee from the point of view of security and accuracy of weighment and measurement. This will ensure the protection of the rights of consumers both in commercial transactions and services delivered through weights and measure. The Science of Measurement is as old as our civilization, even the excavations at Harappa, Mohenjo daro and other places have shown that there was uniformity with regards to shape, size, and consistence with material used in construction of houses, drainages, baths and other structures which indicates existence of single system of weighment and measurement. In ancient days, people from different region used to adopt different types of methods of weighment in transactions like batter system, Tola, Ser, Pound and so many other methods which differ across different regions within the country and at international level. In the course of time, number of standards of weight and measures became so bewildering that they varied from town to town, market to market and community to community. This led to confusion and chaos while doing inter-region trade and commerce, therefore there was a dire need to have a uniform system of weights and measures throughout the country.

To overcome the barriers of uncertainty in respect of authenticity in transactions, British rule in India also tried to establish uniform standards of mass, volume and length by enacting the “The Standards of Weight and Measure Act, 1939” which came to force on July, 1942. After independence, uniform metric system and international system of units recognised by international Organisation of Legal Metrology were introduced to provide a coherent scheme through enactment of “The Standards of Weights and Measure Act, 1956” to keep pace with rapid advances in the field of science and technology all over the world. This practical system of units known as SI units evolved and has been accepted globally i.e. metre for length, kilogram for weight and second for time.

On 20th May, 1875, the Convention called ‘Metre Convention’ was

signed in Paris by representatives of seventeen nations. The Convention of the Metre (Convention du Metre) is a treaty that created the International Bureau of Weights and Measures (BIPM), an inter-governmental organization under the authority of the General Conference on Weights and Measures (CGPM), and the supervision of the International Committee for Weights and Measures (CIPM). With the inclusion of the BIPM and laying down the way in which the activities of the BIPM should be financed and managed, the Metre Convention established a permanent organizational structure for member government countries to act in common accord on all matters relating to units of measurements. The Convention, modified slightly in 1921, remains the basis of international agreement on units of measurement. The BIPM now (as of 10th March, 2016) has fifty Seven Member States, 41 Associates of General Conferences, including India and all the major industrialized countries. India became a Member State in 1957.

Throughout history, laws have been enacted proclaiming that there should be truth and accuracy in weights and measures when goods are traded. Today, all industrialized countries have a government organization responsible for monitoring measurement accuracy and demonstrating the importance societies place on the integrity of measurement to a nation's economic health and prosperity.

History

Government of India constituted a committee to consider the changes required to be made in 1956 Act on the recommendations of International organizations. As a result of this Standards of Weights & Measures Act 1976, "The Standards of Weights & Measures (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 1977" and The Standards of Weights & Measures (General) Rules, 1987, came into existence. The Parliament further enacted, The Standards of Weights & Measures (Enf.) Act 1985. The ambit of the department was further extended in regulation of pre-packaged goods and standardization packaged commodities by declaring mandatory information for safeguarding the interests of consumers.

In view of rapid advancement of science & technology and globalization of economies, there had been a vast evolution in weighing and measuring techniques which extended the scope of weights & measures in other fields and hence a need was felt to re-examine the existing Acts. With the view to establish the standards of Weights & Measures and to regulate trade and commerce in Weights & Measures and other goods which are

sold or distributed by weight, measure or number a new comprehensive legislation was enacted by amalgamating standard and enforcement named as “The Legal Metrology Act, 2009’ which came into force on 1-4-2011 throughout the country.

The Legal Metrology Act, 2009 repeals and replaces the Standard of Weights and Measures Act, 1976 and the Standards of Weights and Measures (Enforcement) Act, 1985.

The responsibility in relation to Legal Metrology is shared between the Centre and the States. Matters of national policy and other related functions such as, uniform laws on weights and measures, technical regulations, training, precision laboratory facilities and implementation of the International Recommendation are the concern of the Central Government. The State Governments and Union Territory Administration are responsible for the day to day enforcement of the laws.

Enforcement of Legal Metrology Act is entrusted with the Department of Legal Metrology in each State, headed by Controller Legal Metrology along with Additional Controllers, Joint Controllers, Deputy Controllers, Assistant Controllers and Inspectors who are responsible to implement the provisions of the Act and rules to safeguard the interest of Consumers relating to uniform implementation of Metric System.

Standards of Weights and Measures of the States and Union Territories are calibrated and verified in five Regional References Standard Laboratories (RRSL) located at Ahmedabad, Bhubaneswar, Bangalore, Faridabad and Guahati. These RRSL laboratories also provide calibration services to the industries in their respective regions. They are among the recognised laboratories for conducting the model approval tests on weights and measuring instruments. These labs are traceable and verifiable to National Physical Laboratory based at New Delhi which is the apex lab in the country for Metrology.

International Scenario of Legal Metrology

The International Organization of Legal Metrology (OIML)¹

The International Organization of Legal Metrology is an intergovernmental treaty organization which:

- develops model regulations, standards and related documents for use by legal metrology authorities and industries,
- provides mutual recognition systems which reduce trade barriers and costs in a global market,
- represents the interests of the Legal Metrology community within international organizations and forums concerned with metrology, standardization, testing, certification and accreditation,
- promotes and facilitates the exchange of knowledge and competencies within the legal metrology community worldwide,
- Cooperates with other metrology bodies to raise awareness of the contribution that a sound legal metrology infrastructure can make to a modern economy.

“The mission of the OIML is to enable economies to put in place effective legal metrology infrastructures that are mutually compatible and internationally recognized, for all areas for which governments take responsibility, such as those which facilitate trade, establish mutual confidence and harmonize the level of consumer protection worldwide.” - OIML B 15:2011

The OIML issues several categories of publications:

- International Recommendations, which are intended as model regulations for a number of categories of measuring instruments, and which OIML Member States are morally obliged to implement as far as possible;
- International documents, which are informative and are intended for guidance purposes; and
- Other publications such as Vocabularies, Guides, Basic Publications and Expert Reports.

¹ What is the OIML?, <https://www.oiml.org/en/about/about-oiml>

In addition, the OIML has developed the following international systems:

- The OIML Basic Certificate System for Type Evaluation of Measuring Instruments, in which participants use harmonized methods to assess and certify the conformity of types of measuring instruments with the requirements of OIML recommendations, on a voluntary basis,
- The Framework for a Mutual Acceptance Arrangement on OIML Type Evaluations (MAA), in which participants declare that they intend to accept and utilize type evaluation reports from those participants that are entitled to issue OIML MAA Certificates.

Indian Scenario of Legal Metrology

In India, Department of Consumer Affairs under Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, Government of India, takes care of Legal Metrology.

“Legal metrology” means that part of metrology which treats units of weight and measurement, methods of weight and measurement and weighing and measuring instruments, in relation to the mandatory technical and legal requirements which have the objects of ensuring public guarantee from the point of view of security and accuracy of the weightings and measurements.”

Legal metrology “concerns activities which result from statutory requirements. Such statutory requirements might arise from, amongst others, the needs for protection of health, public safety, the environment, enabling taxation, protection of consumers and fair trade. The OIML was set up to assist in harmonizing such regulations across national boundaries to ensure that legal requirements do not inhibit trade.”²

Constitutional Position

India being a Union of States, legislative powers are shared between the Union and the States. The matters in relation to which the legislations may be made are classified into three lists (Union list, State list and Concurrent list) as specified in 7th Schedule of Constitution of India. Parliament

² <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Metrology>

has exclusive power to legislate on any matter in the State list. However Parliament has power to legislate on any matter in State list in certain contingencies. Both Parliament and State legislatures have concurrent list. But Parliamentary legislation would override the State legislation on the same matter.

The subject of Standards of Weights and Measure is in the Union lists at entry number 50 and subject of Weights & Measure (enforcement) is in the Concurrent list at entry number 33A by virtue of 42nd Amendment. Parliament has exclusive power to legislate for the implementation of the decisions taken at International Conferences, in which India has participated. Considering all above aspects, Government of India enacted The Legal Metrology Act, 2009. Since April 2011, this Act has been implemented.

The scope of Weights and Measurement has expanded due to rapid development in science and technology. Moreover in view of globalization of economics and vertical growth of high tech industrialization, there has been vast advancement in weighing and measuring techniques. The Legal Metrology Act 2009 establishes and enforces standards of weights and measures, regulates trade and commerce and other trades which are sold by weight, measure or number and regulates pre-packed commodity along with check on misleading advertisements.

2. Role and Objective of Legal Metrology in Consumer Protection

1. Maintain accuracy of Standard of Weights and Measures along with instruments used in commercial transactions by periodical verifications and re-verification.
2. Prevent fraudulent use of instruments for short weightment and measurement in sale of goods or services.
3. Prevent use of Non-Standard Weights and Measures in transactions.
4. Ensure only Licensee Manufacturer/Dealer/Repairer deals with Standard of Weights & Measures.
5. Prevent rendering of services none other than by Weights, Measures & Numbers.
6. Ensure declaration on the principal display panel on packed commodity for the information of consumers.
7. Ensure that all the declared information is legible, prominent and as per the specifications so as to safeguard consumers interest.
8. Check deceptive packages which attract and lure the consumers by size of packing.
9. Check Net Content of the pre-packed commodities.
10. Ensure declaration of dimensions, weight or combination on pre-packed commodities.
11. Registration of Manufacturer/ Packers/Importers so that consumers complaints are redressed.
12. Ensure standardization of pre-packed commodities in specified quantity.
13. Check misleading advertisement in respect to declaration of MRP viz a viz Net contents.

3. The Legal Metrology Act

The Legal Metrology Act, 2009 (1 of 2010) was implemented with effect from 1st of April, 2011. To sell anything in the Indian market one has to comply with the Legal Metrology Act. The basic requirements are:

- Every unit of weight or measure shall be in accordance with the metric system based on the international system of units.
- It also specifies base unit of all the products. Some of the base units are:
 1. Length shall be in meter
 2. Mass shall be in kilogram
 3. Time shall be in second and so on
- Every numeration shall be made in accordance with the decimal system.
- Person shall quote price, publish advertisement, and indicate quantity of pre-packaged commodity in accordance with this Act.
- Every reference standard, secondary standard and working standard shall be verified and stamped in such manner and after payment of such fee as may be prescribed.
- Any transaction of goods, class of goods or undertakings shall be made by such weights, measure or number according to this Act.
- A product shall be pre-packed in specified standard quantities or number and bears thereon such declarations and particulars in such manner as may be prescribed

Administrative Mechanism of Legal Metrology in India

The Department of Consumer Affairs under Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution is responsible for the formulation of policies for Monitoring Prices, availability of essential commodities, consumer movement in the country and controlling of the statutory bodies like Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) and Legal Metrology. The Legal Metrology Unit in the Department of Consumer Affairs, is the central authority for dealing with the subject and is required to handle all matters falling within the purview of the Central Government. In addition, it has

to guide, co-ordinate and supervise the enforcement activities of the state enforcement machinery. The responsibility in relation to weights and measures is shared between the Centre and the States. Matters of national policy and other related functions such as, uniform laws on weights and measures, technical regulations, training, precision laboratory facilities and implementation of the International Recommendation are the concerns of the Central Government. The State Governments and Union Territory Administration are responsible for the day to day enforcement of the laws.

The Legal Metrology (General) Rules, 2011

To specify details of standards and commercial Weight or Measure in regard to denomination, physical characteristics, material, tolerance, design and performance.

Made under Legal Metrology Act, 2009, these rules govern the specifications of standards of Weights and Measures for reference, Secondary and Working standards, used for the purpose of periodic verification and re-verification. These also regulate the conditions of usage of Weights and Measures in any transaction or protection, which ought to be conformed to physical characteristics and configuration as specified in the schedule-V of these rules. These also govern the conditions of import of Weight and Measure requiring registration of importer with Legal Metrology Department. These rules exclusively prohibit any use of Non-Standard Weight and Measure in any trade and commerce. However, under the rules, permission for usage of such instruments is granted only for scientific investigation or research. The thirteen schedules appended to these rules contain details of Weight and Measure instruments and their characteristics, configuration, condition and the manner of periodic verification and re-verification.

The Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011

To regulate net quantity errors, standardize Net contents, mandatory declarations on all pre-packed commodities sold in India or import in country.

These rules were framed under Legal Metrology Act, 2009 to regulate pre-packed retail packages which are intended for retail sale to the ultimate consumer for the purpose of consumption of the commodity contained therein and also to regulate imported packages. These rules elaborate the manners of labelling and provisions applicable to retail packages for the

mandatory declarations like Max Retail Price (MRP), Net contents/ size of the commodity, address of Manufacturer, packer and importer, packing date and identity of the commodity packed for information of the consumer. The said rules also ensure the detailed procedures for net content checking of the pre-packages along with maximum permissible error to eliminate deceptive packages.

These rules also specify the number of commodities to be packed and sold in recommended standard packages and also specify commodities to be sold by weight, measure or number as it would give accurate and adequate information to the consumer with regard to the commodity in the package.

These rules ensure traceability of packers by way of registering of every manufacturer, importer and packer who deals with pre-packed commodity.

The Legal Metrology (Numeration) Rules, 2011

To enforce procedure and manner for writing numbers

Being made under Legal Metrology Act, 2009, these rules provide procedure of making numeration in accordance with the decimal system. These also specify the manner of writing numbers exceeding three digits.

The Representation of Numerals in Roman and English Script

S. No.	Numeral	Hindi Numeration in Roman Scripts	Numeration in English
1.	10^3	Hazar	Thousand
2.	10^4	Das Hazar	Ten Thousand
3.	10^5	Lakh	Hundred Thousand
4.	10^6	Das Lakh	Million
5.	10^7	Crore	Ten Million
6.	10^8	Das Crore	Hundred Million
7.	10^9	Arab	Billion
8.	10^{10}	Das Arab	Ten Billion
9.	10^{11}	Kharab	Hundred Billion
10.	10^{12}	Das Kharab	Trillion

11.	10^{13}	Neel	Ten Trillion
12.	10^{14}	Das Neel	Hundred Trillion
13.	10^{15}	Padam	Thousand Trillion
14.	10^{16}	Das Padam	Ten Thousand Trillion
15.	10^{17}	Shankh	Hundred Thousand Trillion
16.	10^{18}	Das Shankh	Thousand Thousand Trillion

Table: Magnitude of Prefixes, their Name and Symbols

Factor	Name	Symbol	Factor	Name	Symbol
10^{24}	yotta	Y	10^{-1}	deci	d
10^{21}	zetta	Z	10^{-2}	centi	c
10^{18}	exa	E	10^{-3}	milli	m
10^{15}	peta	P	10^{-6}	micro	μ
10^{12}	tera	T	10^{-9}	nano	n
10^9	giga	G	10^{-12}	pico	p
10^6	mega	M	10^{-15}	femto	f
10^3	kilo	k	10^{-18}	atto	a
10^2	hecto	h	10^{-21}	zepto	z
10^1	deka	da	10^{-24}	yocto	y

The Legal Metrology (National Standard) Rules, 2011

To specify Units of Weight or Measures, National Standards, Reference, Secondary and Working Standards so as to bring uniformity.

Made under Legal Metrology Act, 2009, these rules prescribe for the use of units of weights and measures only in accordance with the Metric system. These rules empower National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi for maintenance of National Prototype driving the value as certified by International Bureau of Weights and Measures, which is equivalent to the International prototype. These also prescribe for custody, maintenance, etc. of National Standards of Weights and Measure based on S.I. units. These also lay down provisions for maintenance of Reference, Secondary, and Working Standards and their period and manner of verification.

The Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011

To approve metrological and technical characteristics and qualities of physical representation of weight or measure with prescribed tolerance.

Legal Metrology (Approval of Model) Rules, 2011 were framed under the provision of the Legal Metrology, Act, 2009. These rules ensure final standard representation of a Weight or Measure which is to regulate uniform and necessary technical characteristics and configuration as per provisions of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009. These rules govern issuance of approval, by Central Government, for manufacture of Weight and Measure instruments for regulating approved and uniform usage of such instruments in the market thereby avoiding usage of faulty and un-authorized instruments. These rules allow desirous laboratories to seek recognition for carrying out specified tests for approval of model of any Weight and Measure instrument.

Indian Institute of Legal Metrology Rules, 2011

To impart short term and long term trainings to enforcement officers at IILM, Kankae, Ranchi.

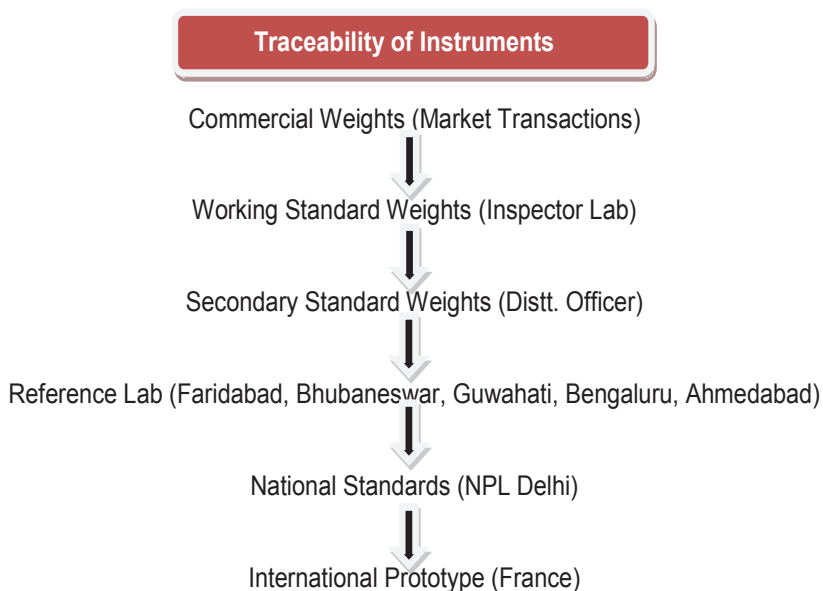
These rules are made under Legal Metrology Act, 2009 which govern the functioning of the Institute established under the Act for imparting long term and short term training courses in Legal Metrology and other allied subjects including Consumer Protection for up-gradation of knowledge of officers entrusted with the responsibilities of implementing Legal Metrology laws and conducting verification of weights and measures and protection of consumer concerns and interests. These rules also empower Government to constitute Advisory committee for advising it in relation to function and development of the institute and also to prescribe the qualification of the person for admission to the institute.

Instruments Covered under the Provision of the Act

The instruments which come under the provisions of the Act for verification and calibration are:

1. Weights
2. Measures
3. Steel tape measures.(fabric tape/folding scales)
4. Dispensing Pumps(Petrol Pumps)
5. Length measures
6. Weighbridges

7. Beam Scales
8. Surveying chains used for land measurement
9. Counter Machines
10. Water meter (Domestic)
11. Clinical thermometer
12. Sphygmomanometer
13. Taxi Meter
14. CNG Measuring instruments
15. Calibration and verification of tank lorry
16. Oil storage tanks
17. Automatic gravimetric filling machines
18. Peg Measures
19. Automatic Rail Weighbridges
20. Automatic Road Weighbridges
21. VATS
22. Totalizing Automatic weighing instruments (totalising Hopper weighers)
23. Bulk Meter
24. Liquid System other than water
25. Volumetric Container type liquid measuring devices



Period of Verification of the Instruments

The period of verification of the instruments as per the Legal Metrology Act is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Instrument	Period of Re-Verification
1	All weights, capacity measures, length measures, tape, beam scale and counter machines	24 months
2	Storage Tanks/Vats	60 months
3	All other Weight or Measure not specified in column 1	12 months

4. Commodities in Pre-Packed Forms

Every package shall bear definite, plain and conspicuous declarations:

- (a) The name and address of the manufacturer and packer or the importer.
- (b) The generic or the common name of the commodity contained in the package.
- (c) The net quantity in terms of the standard unit of weight or measure of the commodity contained in the package.
- (d) If the commodity contained in the package is sold by number the number of the number of the commodity in package shall be mentioned.
- (e) The month and the year in which the commodity is manufactured or pre-packed or imported shall be mentioned on the package.
- (f) Dimensions of the commodity contained in the package and if the dimensions of the different items are different then the dimension of each item shall be mentioned.
- (g) Every package shall bear the name, address, telephone number, e-mail address.

Other Important Provisions

- (a) A sticker cannot be used to change or make a statutory declaration.
- (b) No person shall obliterate/smudge/alter the MRP.
- (c) No person shall charge more than MRP.
- (d) When the price is reversed downward, no person shall charge more than the revised price, irrespective of the month of packing.
- (e) MRP includes all taxes, Freight, Transport, Packing and Delivery Charges.
- (f) While buying combo-packs of towels, bed sheets, napkins. etc look for-size of each item, No. of items and retail sale price of each item.

Important information on Principal Display Panel for information of consumers

1. Every mandatory declaration which is to be made on the pack shall be legible and prominent and conspicuously declared on Principal Display Panel and shall be free from any kind of ambiguity.
2. The retail sale price and net content declared on a package should be in a contrast colour with the background of the label.
3. When the package is provided with the outside container or wrapper, all the mandatory declaration should also appear on such container or wrapper.
4. Numerical for declaring net quantity should have space above and below equal height of such numerical and at least twice the height of such numerical on the left and the right side in the declaration on Principal Display Panel.
5. The height and width of numerical for declaring net quantity should be as per rules.
6. For imported goods, the complete address of the importer with complete postal index number should be mentioned on Principal Display Panel.

Standard Packages: Commodities to be Packed in Specified Quantities (Rule 5)

The Second Schedule: Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011

Sl. No	Name of Commodities	Quantities in which packed
1.	Baby Food	25g 50g 100g 200g 300g 350g 400g 450g 500g 600g 700g 800g 900g 1kg 2kg 5kg and 10kg
2.	Weaning Food	Below 50g no restriction, 50g 100g 200g 300g, 400g 500g 600g 700g 800g 900g 1 kg 2 kg 5kg and 10kg (75g,125g,150g,250g w.e.f.6-6-2013)
3.	Biscuits	25g,50g, 60g, 75g,100g, 120g, 150, 200g, 250g, 300g, (350g, 400g w.e.f. 6-6-2013) thereafter in multiple of 100g up to 1kg and thereafter in multiples of 500g up to 5kg

4.	Bread including brown bread	50g and thereafter in of multiples 50g up to 500g and above 500g in the multiples of 100g excluding bun.
5.	Un-canned packages of butter and margarine	Below 25g no restriction, 25g, 50g, 100g, 200g, 500g, 1kg, 2kg, 5kg and thereafter in multiple of 5kg.
6.	Cereals and Pulses	Below 100g no restriction, 100g, 200g, 500g, 1kg, 2kg, 5kg, and thereafter multiple of 5kg.
7.	Coffee	Below 25g no restriction, 25g, 50g, 75g, 100g, 150g, 200g, 250g, 500g (750g w.e.f. 6-6-6-2013) 1.5kg, 2kg and thereafter in multiple of 1kg.
8.	Tea	Below 25g no restriction , 25g, 50g, 75g, 100g, 150g, 200g, 250g, 500g (750g w.e.f. 6-6-6-2013) 1.5kg, 2kg and thereafter in multiple of 1kg.
9.	Material which may be constituted or reconsidered as beverages	Below 50g no restriction, 50g, 75g, 100g, 125g, 200g, 250g, 400g, 450g, 500g, 750g, 1kg and thereafter in multiple of 1kg. (56g and 61g for medical purpose only)
10	Edible Oils, Vanaspati, Ghee, Butter, oil	Below 50g no restriction, 50g, 100g, 175g, 200g, 250g, 300g, 500g, 750g, 1kg, 2kg, 3kg, 5kg and thereafter in multiple of 5kg. If net quantity declared by volume then below 50ml no restriction, 50ml, 100ml, 175ml, 200ml, 300ml, 500ml, 750ml, 1litre, 2litre, 3litre, 5litre and thereafter in multiple of 5 litre and the net quantity must be declared by mass also in the same size of letters numerals
11.	Milk Powder	Below 50g no restriction, 50g, 100g, 150g, 200g, 250g, 500g, 1kg and thereafter in multiple of 1kg.
12.	Non-Soapy Detergents (powder)	Below 50g no restriction, 50g, 75g, 100g, 150g, 200g, 250g, 500g, 700g, 750g, 1kg, 1.5kg, 2kg, 2.5kg, 3kg and thereafter in multiple of 1kg.
13.	Rice (Powder, flour, atta, rawa and suji)	100g, 200g, 500g, 1kg, 1.25kg, 1.5kg, 1.75kg, 2kg, 2.5kg, 5kg and thereafter in multiple of 5kg.
14.	Salt	Below 50g in multiples of 10g, 50g, 100g, 200g, 500g 750g, 1kg, 2kg, 2.5kg, 5kg and thereafter in multiple of 5kg.

15.	Soap	(a)Laundry soap	25g, 50g, 75g, 100g, 125g, 150, and thereafter in multiples of 50g
		(b)No-soapy detergents cakes/bars	Below 50g no restriction, 50g, 75g, 100g, 125g, 150g, 200g, 250g, 300g, and thereafter in multiple of 100g.
		(c)Toilet Soap including all kinds of bath soap (Cakes)	15g, 25g, 50g, 60g, 75g, 100g, 125g, 150, and thereafter in multiples of 50g
16.	Aerated soft drinks, Non-alcoholic beverages.	65ml, (fruit based drinks only), 100ml, 125ml, (fruit based drinks only), 150 ml, 160 ml, 175ml, 180 ml, 200 ml, 240 ml, 250 ml, 300ml, 330ml, 350ml, 400ml, 475ml, 500ml, 600ml, 750ml, 1 litre, 1.2 litre, 1.25 litre, 1.5 litre, 1.75litre, 2 litre, 2.25 litre, 2.5 litre, 3 litre, 4 litre and 5 litre	
17.	Mineral water and drinking	100ml, 150ml, 200ml, 250ml, 300ml, 500ml, 750ml, 1 litre, 1.5 litre, 1.75 litre, 2 litre, 2.25 litre, 2.5 litre, 3 litre, 4 litre and 5 litre.	
18.	Cement in bags	1kg, 2kg, 5kg, 10kg, 20kg, 25kg, 40kg, (for white cement only) and 50kg.	
19.	Paint varnish, etc.	(a)Paint (other than paste paint or solid Paint) varnish, varnish stains, enamels.	50ml, 100ml, 200ml, 500ml, 750ml, 1litre, 2litre, 3 litre, 4litre and 5litre and thereafter in multiples of 5litre
		(b)Paste paint and solid paint	500g, 1kg, 1.5kg, 2kg, 3kg, 5kg, 7kg and thereafter in multiples of 5kg.
		(C) Base Paint	100ml, 250ml, 400ml, 450ml, 500ml, 900ml, 925ml, 950ml, 975ml, 1litre, 1.5litre, 2litre, 2.5litre, 3.5litre, 3.6litre 3.7litre, 3.8litre, 3.9litre and 4litre and no restriction above 4litre.

Maximum Permissible Error in Pre-packed Commodities (Rule 2 (e))*The First Schedule: Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011*

Maximum permissible Error on net Quantities declared by Weight or By Volume			
Sl.No.	Declared quantity g or ml	Maximum permissible error in excess or deficiency	
		As percentage of declared quantity	g or ml
(i)	Up to 50	9	-----
(ii)	50 to 100	-----	4.5
(iii)	100 to 200	405	-----
(iv)	200 to 300	9
(v)	300 to 500	3	-----
(vi)	500 to 1000	-----	15
(vii)	1000 to 10000	1.5	-----
(viii)	10000 to 15000	-----	150
(ix)	More than 15000	1.0	-----

5. Penalties under Legal Metrology Laws

BE AWARE SELLERS !

FRAUDULENT SELLER

GENUINE SELLER

CHARGING MORE THAN GOVT. APPROVED RATE IS A PUNISHABLE OFFENCE

CONSUMERS DON'T GET CHEATED ! ASK FOR GOVT. APPROVED RATE LIST, VERIFY RATE LIST BEFORE BUYING !

In case of any complaint of short weightment, please contact
LEGAL METROLOGY DEPARTMENT.

JAGO GRAHAK JAGO

The penal provisions for violation of Legal Metrology Act, 2009 & Rules framed have been provided. The penalties mainly relate with the violation of manufacturing of non-standard Weights and Measures, counterfeiting of seal, short weightment / measurement, use of unverified weights and measures and not making mandatory declarations on the packaged commodities. The penalty is imposed depending upon the nature of offence committed by the accused. The non-compoundable, second offence and subsequent offences are sent to court of law for trial. The details of major offences and penalties are given in Table 1.

Registration Requirements of Manufacturer/Packer

Under Rule 27 of Packaged Commodity Rule, 2011 every manufacturer / Packer needs to get registered in the state where the business activity as packer is being carried out and the list of all packers is updated at the central level to keep track of address of the premises. It is central based registration, in other words if any entity having registration of one premise and also doing business from other place then it need not get registered in the other place of business also. After getting the registration, the concerned entity will comply with law regarding the packaging of product and weights and measure instruments as directed in this Act and Rules thereon.

Table 1: Penalties under Weights & Measures Laws

S. No.	Nature of Offences under Legal Metrology Act, 2009	Section contravened	Penalty under Legal Metrology Act, 2009	
			First Offence	Second and subsequent offence
1.	Use of Non-standard Weight and Measure	25	Fine upto Rs.25000	Punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to 6 months and also with fine.
2.	Alteration of weight and measure	26	Fine upto Rs.50000	Punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but may extend to one year or with fine or with both.
4.	Manufacture or sale of non-standard weight or measure	27	Fine upto Rs.20000	Punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years or with fine or with both.
5.	Transaction, deal or contract in contravention of the prescribed standards.	28	Fine upto Rs.10000	Punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.
6.	Quoting or publishing, etc., of non-standard units	29	Fine upto Rs.10000	Punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.
7.	Transactions in contravention of standard weight or measure	30	Fine upto Rs.10000	Punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.

8.	Non-production of documents, etc.	31	Fine upto Rs.5000	Punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and also with fine.
9.	Failure to get model approved	32	Fine upto Rs.20000	Punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and also with fine.
10.	Use of unverified weight or measure.	33	Fine not less than Rs.2000 but may be upto Rs.10000	Punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and also with fine.
11.	Sale or delivery of commodities, etc., by non-standard weight or measure.	34	Fine not less than Rs.2000 but may be upto Rs.5000	Punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.
12.	Rendering services by non-standard weight, measure or number	35	Fine not less than Rs.2000 but may be upto Rs.5000	Punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than three months but which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.
13.	Selling, etc. of non-standard packages (which does not conform to Declaration)	36 (1)	Fine upto Rs.25000	Fine upto Rs.50000 and for the subsequent offence, with fine not less than fifty thousand rupees but which may extend to one lakh rupees or Punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with both.

14.	Selling, etc. of non-standard packages (Error in Net content)	36 (2)	fine which shall not be less than Rs.10000 but which may extend to Rs.50000	Punished with fine which may extend to one lakh rupees or with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with both.
15.	Contravention by Government approved Test Centre (contravention of any of the provisions of this Act or the rules made there under, or the conditions of the license)	37 (1)	fine which may extend to one lakh rupees.	<p>~~~~~</p> <p>~~~~~</p>
16.	Contravention by Government approved Test Centre (will full verification or stamping of any weight or measure by Employee of GATC)	37(2)	Punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with fine which may extend to ten thousand rupees or with both.	<p>~~~~~</p> <p>~~~~~</p>
17.	Non-registration by importer of weight or measure-	38	Fine Upto Rs.25000	Punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months, or with fine, or with both.
18.	Import of non-standard weight or measure.	39	Fine Upto Rs.50000	Punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year and also with fine.

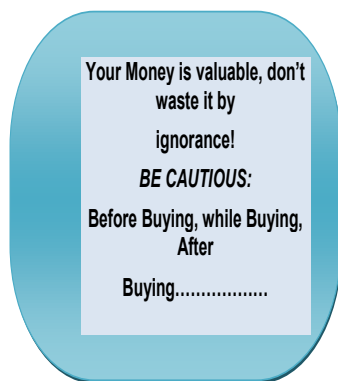
19.	Obstructing Director, Controller or legal Metrology officer.	40	Punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to two years	Punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to five years.
20	Giving false information or false return	41	Fine upto Rs.5000	Punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to six months and also with fine.
21	Counterfeiting of seals, etc.	44	Punished with imprisonment for a term which shall not be less than six months but which may extend to five years	~~~~~ ~~~~~
22.	Manufacture of weight and measure without licence.	45	Fine upto Rs.20000	Punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.
23.	Repair, sale, etc. of weight and measure without licence	46	Fine upto Rs.5000	Punished with imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year, or with fine, or with both.
24.	Tampering with licence	47	Fine upto Rs.20000 or imprisonment for a term which may extend to one year or with both.	~~~~~ ~~~~~

Maximum permissible Error on net Quantities declared by Length, Area or Number		
Sl.No.	Declared quantity	Maximum permissible error in excess or deficiency
(i)	In units of length	2% of declared quantity up to 10metre and thereafter 1% of declared quantity
(ii)	In units of area	4% of declared quantity up to 10 square metre and thereafter 1% of declared quantity
(iii)	By number	2% of declared quantity.

6. Rights and Duties of a Consumer: Some Do's and Don'ts

There is a well-known saying that 'there cannot be rights without responsibilities'. Consumer responsibilities³ refer to the responsibility of having awareness of the quality and safety of goods and services while purchasing and the responsibility to collect information available about a product or service and to update oneself with the changes or innovations taking place in the market. It means the responsibility to think as well as make choices independently and consider immediate needs and wants.

It refers to responsibility to speak out, and to inform manufacturers and governments about needs and wants and the responsibility to complain or inform business along with other people about discontentment with a product or service in an honest way.



Rights of Consumers

Under the Consumer Protection Act, 1986, the rights of the consumer are:

I. Right to Safety

The right to safety means right to be protected against the marketing of goods and services which are hazardous to life and property.

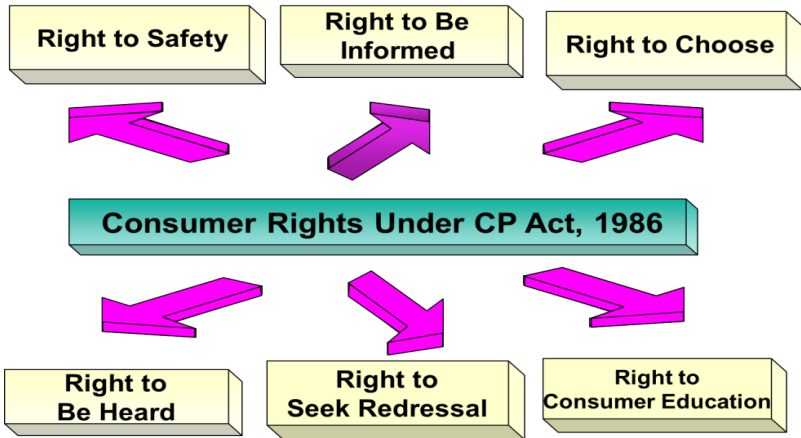
II. Right to be Informed

The right to be informed means to know about the price, quality, quantity, purity, potency or standard of the products or services.

III. Right to Choose

The right to choose means availability of variety of products and services at competitive prices and assurance of satisfactory quality and service at a fair price.

³ Rights and responsibilities of Consumers, <http://www.consumerrights.org.in/rights-and-responsibilities.htm>



IV. Right to be Heard

The right to be heard means consumer interest receive full and sympathetic consideration in the appropriate forums.

V. Right to Redressal

The right to redressal means a consumer receives a fair settlement of his just claims.

VI. Right to Consumer Education

The right to consumer education means that the consumer has a right to acquire knowledge and skill about their rights. It becomes the duty of the Government to keep the consumers informed of their rights.

Duties of Consumers

Be an Alert Consumer!

Also be a Responsible Consumer !!

WHO IS A CONSUMER ?

- ★ Consumer is a person who buys any goods or hires any service for valuable consideration (including deferred payment).
- ★ Includes Person who uses such goods or avail such services with the approval of the person who buys such goods or hire such services.
- ★ Includes persons who avail goods or services exclusively for the purpose of earning their livelihood by means of self employment.





DO EXERT YOUR RIGHTS BUT BE RESPONSIBLE ALSO

Responsibilities of Consumers

<h3>Before Buying</h3>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Do Planning in advance. ★ Do enquire about the past performance of product / service. ★ Do enquire about reputation and past performance of producer / seller / service provider.
<h3>While Buying</h3>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Ensure that the seal of the packaged product is intact. ★ Asking for demonstration regarding how to operate / use the product /service. ★ Enquiring about after-sales service and ensuring availability, phone number, address and e-mail of service center. ★ Reading and knowing the contents of guarantee / warranty card. ★ Insisting for approved sale bill with name of the seller, serial number address phone number, etc. ★ Obtaining guarantee / warranty card and getting it signed & stamped by dealer.
<h3>After Buying</h3>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ★ Using products as per instruction given in user manual. ★ Keeping bills and guarantee card safety. ★ In case of fault inform dealer and service center. Do not meddle or repair yourself. ★ Keeping record for all correspondences. ★ Seek immediate redressal of deficiency in product.

Apart from rights, there are certain duties of a consumer. He should be conscious of his duties. He should make purchases judiciously and should not fall prey to misleading advertisements and offers for goods and services.

1. Buying quality products at reasonable price

It is the responsibility of a consumer to buy a product after having a thorough knowledge of its price and quality. One should enquire about the price and quality from two-three shops and if possible from government stores to get an idea of its price. One can have the knowledge about the quality from his own experiences, from the experiences of other persons and through the



medium of advertisements. Hence, it is the duty of the consumer to buy quality products at right price only.

2. To check the weights and measures before making purchases

Sometime a seller may cheat consumer by using manipulated weights and measures. The consumer should ensure that he is getting the product of right weight and measure. He should not buy a product which has been weighed along with its packing. Therefore the consumer should remain vigilant when the seller is measuring or weighing the product.

3. Reading the label carefully

It is a duty of the consumer to read carefully the information on the label of the product. It should have complete and true information about the product. Beware of false and attractive advertisements. Often the product is not that attractive as it is made out in the advertisement by the seller.

4. To procure the bill/cash memo and Guarantee/ warranty cards, etc

Often a trader does not give a bill or cash receipt in order to avoid sales tax. Later on, if the product happens to be defective, a consumer becomes helpless in lodging his complaint before appropriate authority. Do ensure all the purchases of goods and services against a proper cash memo and Guarantee/ warranty cards, etc.

5. To use a product as per the instructions of the manufacturer

It is the duty of a consumer to use the product as per its instructions, e.g., if a medicine carries instructions-'Store in cool place-it should be stored in the fridge. This would help in prevention of any damage to the medicine and loss to the consumer.

6. Knowledge of Consumer Rights

The seller often tries to cheat the consumer in every possible way to earn maximum profits. It is the duty of the consumer to be aware of his rights. If a consumer is cheated by a seller, then he should lodge a complaint rather than to remain a silent spectator.

Dos and Don'ts for Consumers	
Dos	Don'ts
Always Buy goods after being weighed or measured by verified standard instrument.	Selling goods with non-standard/false weighing or measuring instruments is a punishable offence. Do not purchase goods being weighed or measured by such instruments.
Always check seal/stamp of Legal Metrology officer being imprinted on weighing and measuring instrument	Tempering of Legal Metrology officer's seal/stamp is a punishable offence. Do not accept goods being weighed or measured by tempered seal/stamp.
Weigh exact quantity of goods before payment.	Do not purchase goods sold in heaps. You may be in loss.
MRP printed on a Packaged quantity is not absolute. Do negotiate with trader.	Do not accept any packaged commodity with altered MRP. Use of Sticker to alter MRP is a punishable offence.
Always purchase packed goods with declared Net quantity in terms of standard units of weight or measurement.	Do not accept packed goods marked with gross quantity.
Before buying any packed goods, always check month and year of packing.	Do not accept packed goods of near expiry as you are paying for the best.
Before buying any packed goods, always look for manufacturing or packing address, with consumer helpline printed on packing.	Do not purchase packed goods being without the address of packer. Do not hesitate to file complaints.
Sale and purchase agreements in non-metric units is void, do legalize your documents in standard units.	Do not quote non-standard units in any advertisement or even by words of mouth.
Do look only for those advertisements which mention both the price and net content of commodity packed.	Misleading advertisement may allure you. Do not get impressed by any catchy advertisements.

7. Usage of Weighing and Measuring Instruments

1. Weighing by Digital Balance

When weighing by the digital balances the following needs to be taken care of:

Need to be more careful

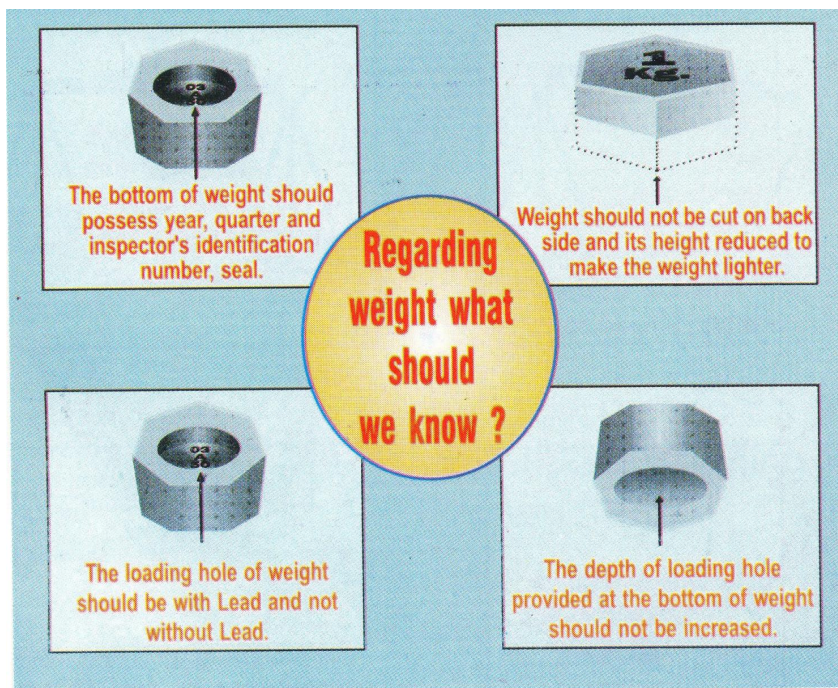
- I. A machine set at 0.000 does not weigh correctly.
- II. Shopkeepers using digital balances are required to keep verified weights equal to 1/10th of the maximum capacity of the balance.
- III. Place a known weight to verify the correctness of the balance.
- IV. All digital balance must have a permanently fixed descriptive plate stating its class, maximum capacity and other details.
- V. Higher the class, more is the accuracy. The Jewellery Shops must keep balances of at least class II accuracy.
- VI. The digital scale has a sealing provision which prevents the scope of unethical calibration / manipulation.
- VII. The trader can use only digital scale when it is approved by the Inspector of Legal Metrology.
- VIII. Check seal & stamp of the Inspector on the scale in case of any doubt about the accuracy of the scale.
- IX. The verification/calibration of digital scale by the Inspector Legal Metrology Department is valid for one year.
- X. The usage of the scale beyond the validity date by the Shopkeeper is illegal under Legal Metrology Laws and attracts penal section.
- XI. Weighing with tampered digital scale is a fraudulent practise.



2. Weights

Regarding weights one should see the following things for it to be authentic ones:

- The bottom of the weight should possess year ,quarter and inspector's identification number seal.
- Weight should not be cut on back side and its height reduced to make the weight lighter.
- The loading hole of the weight should be with lead and not without lead.
- The depth of the hole provided at the bottom of weight should not be increased.



3. Beam Scale

Regarding Beam Scales for weighing what should we know?

- The length of both the arms of the scale should be equal. The left arm should be equal to right arm.

- Magnets below the goods pan are not allowed.
- Chain hooks attached with pan above the beam is not allowed.
- The lead plug on the beam scale should possess year, quarter and inspector's Identification seal.



Don't allow trader to use wooden scale as shown in picture. You can be cheated as shown in (Pic.1)

Pic. 1



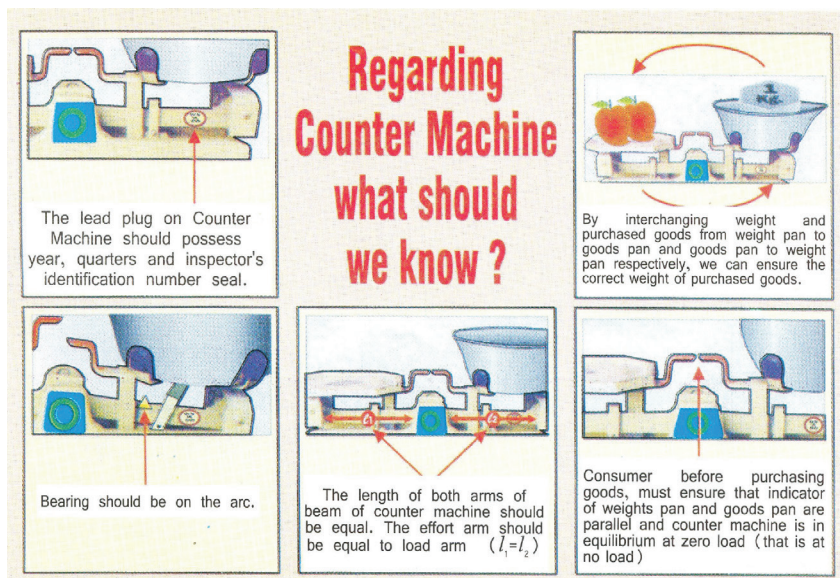
Always purchase on standard weighing scale as shown in (Pic. 2)

Pic. 2

4. Counter Machines

Regarding Counter Machines for weighing what should we know?

- The lead plug on Counter Machine should possess year, quarter and inspector's identification number seal.
- Bearing should be on the arc as shown in the figure below.
- The length of both the arms of the counter machine should be equal. The effort arm should be equal to the load arm.
- By interchanging the weight and purchased goods from weight pan to goods pan and from goods pan to weight pan respectively, we can ensure the correct weight of the purchased goods.
- Before purchasing goods one should ensure that indicator of goods pan is parallel to that of weight pan and the counter machine is in equilibrium at zero load (that is no load).

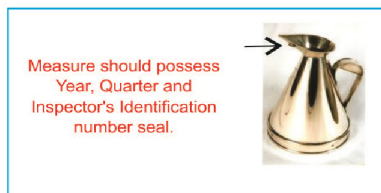
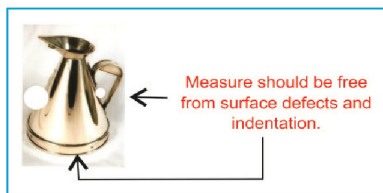
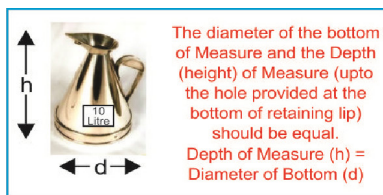


5. Capacity Measures

Regarding Capacity Measures for weighing what should we know?

- The diameter of the bottom of the Measure and the depth (height) of the Measure (up to the hole provided at the bottom of the retaining lip) should be equal.

- Bottom of the Measure should be plain and with cross plates as shown in the figure below.



- After the foam disappears in the conical Measure, the Measure should be completely filled with liquid.
- Ensure that the Measure is completely filled with Liquid and check that the measure is completely emptied.
- Measure should be free from surface defects and indentation.
- Measure should possess Year, Quarter and Inspector's Identification number seal.



6. Auto Fare Meter

Fare meter is a measuring Instrument attached to a taxi/ auto rickshaw which totalizes continuously and indicate at any movement of the journey, the charges payable by passenger as a function of distance travelled or length of time auto rickshaw is occupied, according to the authorized tariff.



Be Cautious before Hiring an Auto Rickshaw; See:

1. The auto you are hiring is fitted with fare meter.
2. Meter is on 'FOR HIRE POSITION.'
3. Before starting journey ensure that driver has pulled down the meter on HIRED POSITION.
4. Fare readings must not Jump and money drop should be uniform.
5. Always pay by the the FARE METER charges for the journey travelled.
6. Meter indicates money payable by you for the distance travelled.
7. Check that meter is properly sealed and stamped by verifying authority of Legal Metrology Department.
8. Inspector's seal and stamp is embossed and punched on FARE METER.

7. Spring Balance and other Instruments used for Weighing LPG Gas Cylinders

Regarding LPG Gas Cylinders what should we know?

- The LPG Gas Cylinder should carry the manufacturing co's seal.
- The seal of LPG Gas Cylinder should not be broken/ tampered at the time of delivery. Seal of company should be intact.
- To check the weight of LPG Gas Cylinders it is compulsory for the delivery boy of the LPG Gas agency to have verified and

stamped spring balance and delivery boy should make use of this spring balance for weightment of LPG GAS Cylinder at the time of delivery.

- Tare weight of the LPG Gas Cylinder may differ from Cylinder to Cylinder and this tare weight is indicated on each Cylinder.
- Generally in LPG Gas Cylinder for domestic use, the net weight of LPG Gas is 14.2 kg and this net weight 14.2 kg is printed on LPG Gas Cylinder and also in bill-Cash memo of retail LPG Gas agency dealer.
- The weight of empty LPG gas cylinder (Tare weight) + LPG gas weight (i.e. Net wt.) = Total weight of LPG gas cylinder with LPG gas (Gross weight).



For example:

- Weight of empty cylinder is 15.9 kg (Tare weight)
- Weight of LPG gas is 14.2 kg (Net weight)
- Total weight of gas cylinder with LPG gas is $(15.9 + 14.2) = 30.1$ kg (Gross Weight)



Testing & Retesting Date in Cylinders

On one of three side stems of the cylinder, the expiry date is coded **alpha numerically** as follows for e.g. **D16**

The alphabets stand for quarters-

- A for March (First Qtr)
- B for June (Second Qtr)
- C for Sept (Third Qtr)
- D for December (Fourth Qtr)
- Numerical Stands for Year by Year
e.g. 16 means 2016.



8. Petrol / Diesel Pump



Before purchasing Petrol/Diesel, the meter reading on the dispensing pump should be adjusted at Zero.



In case of any doubt about the quantity, check the delivery of dispensing pump by duly certified / verified capacity measures available at the unit and accordingly file a complaint with the concerned Area Inspector of Legal Metrology.

9. WEIGHBRIDGE (Electronic / Mechanical)



It is used to weigh heavy vehicles like Trucks, Tractors, Tankers and Rickshaws loaded with heavy loads. Ensure adjustment of zero before weighing any heavy vehicle.

8. Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs)⁴

1. What are W & M laws? What is the necessity of imposing these laws?

It ensures uniform enforcement of Standards and connected matters in Ws & Ms throughout the country. The Government has enacted:

1. The Legal Metrology Act, 2009
2. The Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011
3. The Legal Metrology (General) Rules, 2011
4. The Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011
5. The Legal Metrology (National Standards) Rules, 2011
6. The Legal Metrology (Numeration) Rules, 2011
7. The Indian Institute of Legal Metrology Rules, 2011



2. Is there any licence to manufacture, sale or repair Weights & Measures?

Yes, the Department issues licence to the manufacturer, dealer and repairer of Weights & Measures and for dealing in weighing & measuring instruments, the licence is a must.

⁴Chapter -18 (Manual -17) Other Useful Information Frequently Asked Questions, <http://www.delhi.gov.in/wps/wcm/connect/afd6148043c4f00491b1910fa6aaa61e/W%26M++Manual+17-FAQs.pdf?MOD=AJPERES&lmod=-362591794&CACHEID=afd6148043c4f00491b1910fa6aaa61e>

3. How can consumer ensure that any Weights & Measures is standard or not?

Every Weight & Measure used by the dealer is stamped by the W&M Department after due verification, with a special seal indicating the identification of Inspector and quarter in which it is verified. The validity of such stamped weights is two years whereas in the case of Counter/Beam/Electronic Balances/Platform scale it is one year. Dispensing unit, weigh bridge verification certificate is issued to the user which is required to be displayed at conspicuous place by the trader/user.

4. Who is the competent authority to grant licence?

Controller, Legal Metrology is the competent authority to grant the licence. The applicant can submit his application for grant of licence to Inspectorate Office of the concerned district.

5. Who is a packer?

Any person or a firm, which pre-packs any commodity whether in any bottle, tin, wrapper or otherwise in units suitable for sale, is a Packer. Packers need to register themselves with this Department.

6. What is pre-packed Commodity?

Pre-packed Commodity means a Commodity, which without the purchaser being present, is placed in a package of whatever nature whether sealed or opened, so that the commodity contained therein has a pre-determined value and includes those commodities which could be taken out of the package for testing or examining or inspecting the commodity.

7. Can a dealer charge legally more than the maximum retail price mentioned on the package?

No, overcharging is an offence for which the trader can be prosecuted.

8. What is calibration?

Verification and stamping of the capacity of the Vehicle Tank or its compartment or any equipment is called Calibration.

9. What is the validity period of any Weight or Measure?

<i>Name of the Weights</i>	<i>Validity Period Cast</i>
Iron Weights	Two Years
Bullion Weights	Two Years
Counter Machine	Two Year
Beam Scale	Two Year
Electronic Scale	One Year
Platform Machine	One year
Steel Meter	One year
Volume measures	Two year
Peg measures	One year

For the facility to the public, the Government has created four Quarters

(a) January to March

(b) April to June

(c) July to September

(d) October to December

For example:- Any Weight or Measure got verified in January it can be re-verified up to next due (A) Quarter i.e. within January to March without any penalty.

10. Who is the competent Authority for grant of Licence to Packer/ Manufacturer/ Dealer/Repairer in W & M and Certificate of Registration as packer / manufacturer / importer of packaged commodities?

The Controller, Legal Metrology is the competent Authority to grant Licence for Manufacturer/ Dealer/ Repairer in W & M. Registration as Packer/Manufacturer/Importer of packaged commodities is also done by the controller.

11. What are the precautions to be taken by a person while purchasing Pre-Packed Commodities from Whole seller/ Supplier/ Manufacturer/ Shopkeeper?

Every person who either purchase or sells any Commodity in Pre-

packed shape should ensure that it bears the following declarations:-

- a. Name and complete address of the Manufacturer, Packer and / or importer of the packaged commodities.
- b. Net contents in terms of weight, volume or number.
- c. Date of manufacture/packing/import of the commodity (month and year).
- d. Maximum Retail Price (inclusive of all taxes).
- e. Generic name of the commodity.
- f. Customer Care Number with name, address, Telephone No. of the person/office which can be contacted in case of consumer complaints.
- g. Size, if applicable

Note: For detail please see Rules 6 to 17 of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011.

12. What are the requirements while purchasing the IMPORTED Items?

The followings are the compulsory declaration required on a packet which have been imported and available for sale:

- a. Name and complete address of the Manufacturer, Packer and / or importer of the packaged commodities.
- b. Net contents in terms of weight, volume or number.
- c. Date of manufacture/packing/import of the commodity (month and year).
- d. Maximum Retail Price (inclusive of all taxes).
- e. Generic name of the commodity.
- f. Customer Care Number with name, address, Telephone No. of the person/office which can be contacted in case of consumer complaints.
- g. Size, if applicable

Note: For detail please see Rules 6 to 17 of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011.

13. What are the items on which the Packaged Commodities Rules, 2011 are not applicable?

The following are the items on which the PCR, 2011 are not applicable:-

- The net weight or measure of the commodity is ten gram or ten milliliter or less, if sold by weight or measure.
- Any package containing fast food items packed by restaurant or hotel and the like.
- It contains scheduled formulations and non-scheduled formulations covered under the Drugs (Price Control) Order, 1955, made under section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) Agricultural farm produces in packages of above 50 kg.

Note: For details please see Rule 26 of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011

14. Can a person sell or use unstamped weights or measures?

No, Weights or Measure shall be sold or offered, exposed or possessed for sale or used or kept for use in any transaction or for industrial production or protection unless it has been verified & stamped by inspector of Legal Metrology Department.

15. Is the licence issued under Legal Metrology Act transferable?

No, a licence issued or renewal under this Act is not saleable or otherwise transferable.

16. Is it necessary to display the certificate of verification?

It is necessary to display every certificate of verification granted under the Act at a conspicuous place in premises where such weights or measure is being, or is intended or likely to be, used in any transaction or for industrial production or for protection.

17. What is the penalty, if a person fails to get the weights or measure, verified or re-verified in due time?

Whoever, being required to present any weight or measure for verification or re-verification, omits or fails without any reasonable cause to do so, shall be punished with fine which shall not be less than Rs. 2000 but may be upto Rs. 10000 and such weight or measure can be seized on inspection.

18. Is the license for manufacturers/repairers/dealers of any weights & measures compulsory under Legal Metrology Act?

Yes, the form and guidelines are set out in the Act.

19. How much shortage is allowed in domestic LPG cylinder?

As per the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011 a shortage of upto 150 gm is allowed in the domestic LPG cylinders with net contents of 14.2 kg.

20. How can consumer assess the quantity of a product before purchase?

For pre-packed commodities, consumers should always take the package marked with net quantity not the gross quantity.

21. Is the word like jumbo, big, extra, extra large, allowed on packages?

Using these words to lure the consumers is an offence.

22. How can a consumer identify a deceptive package?

If package is so designed so as to be deliberately given to the consumer an exaggerated or misleading impression as to the quantity contained therein, consumer can co-relate the size of the package with the quantity of the goods.

23. What should a consumer look on a pre-packed commodity?

- Maximum Retail Price (Inclusive of all taxes)
- Common or generic name of the commodity
- Net content/Quantity
- Name of the manufacture/packer or both
- Date of Packaging
- Phone Number/Consumer Care No.
- Email ID if any

24. How can consumer know the dimension of certain commodities?

Rule-16: In the case of a package containing sheet like aluminium foil, facial tissues, waxed paper, toilet paper, or any other type of sheet, the declaration of quantity on the package shall also include a statement as to the number of usable sheets contained in the package and the dimensions of each such sheet.

25. How can consumer ensure legibility of the declarations?

For the information of consumer, **Rule 8 Rule 9** of PCR clearly specify that all the declaration should be legible and prominent for the information of consumer and colour red should be contrast to the background.

26. Are all taxes included in MRP written on the package?

Definition of MRP clearly indicates that the MRP should be inclusive of all taxes which is written as Max. Retail Price (inclusive of all taxes). This includes commission of wholesaler, transportation charge, toll etc.

27. Should the commodities which are imported in our country bear all the declarations?

It is mandatory under law that all imported packages shall bear on it -Mandatory declarations along with the Name & Address of the importer.

28. Is consumer helpline no. mandatory on the package commodities?

Every package shall bear the name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, if available of the person who can e or the office which can be contacted, in case of consumer complaints.

29. Can manufacture affix the stickers?

It is not permitted to affix stickers on the package for mandatory declarations. It is an offence and can be penalized.

30. How consumer can know the genuineness of weight and measure?

Every verified weight & measure carries the stamp of month & year along with the identification code of the officer. Moreover, for every Weight & Measure certificate is also issued by the verifying officers.

31. How tare weight has to be excluded from the actual Measurement?

Consumer must see zero reading before any purchase.

32. How can a consumer be safe from being deceived from misleading advertisement on lower MRP?

Law provides mentioning of net weight along with reduced MRP, consumer can co-relate actual gain.

9. Performas

(a). Performa for Registration as Packer/ Manufacturer
Application for Registration of Packers / Manufacturers

Under Rule 27 of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011

1. Name of the applicant
(Firm/Company)

2. Complete address
(including district)

PIN

District

District

PIN

3. Location of Factory.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

1.

2.

3.

4.

4. Name of the commodity or
commodities pre-packed /
manufactured by the applicant.

5. Name and address of all the
Directors/ partners / proprietor
of the company / firm.

Date :

(SIGNATURE OF THE APPLICANT)

Place :

Fees receipt No.

Acknowledgement

Received an application for registration under Rule 27 of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011

from _____

r/o _____

dated _____ .

SIGNATURE

.....

GUIDELINES

1. The application form together with cash of Rs. 500.00 in case of new registration and Rs. 100.00 in case of amendment in the registration certificate should be deposited at the concerned district offices of Weights & Measures Department. The fees can also be paid by a Demand Draft in favour of “Controller, Weights & Measures Department, Govt. of state/union territory.....”
2. In S. No. 2 the complete address at which the registered office of the company / firm is situated is to be mentioned including the name of the street, number assigned to the premises of the manufacturer / packer / Importer.
3. In case of a concern having more than one unit / factory the registration in respect of the registered office of the company / firm only is necessary.
4. For addition of any new pre-packaged commodities to be manufactured / packed / Imported in future the original certificate has to be submitted to the department along with the requisite fees for issue of revised certificate.
5. The self-attested photocopies of the following documents should be submitted along with the form : -
 - a. Licence for trade / manufacture / Factory etc.
 - b. Residential Address proof of the proprietors/ directors / partners like voter ID card, passport etc.
 - c. Two copies of the photographs of the proprietors / partners /

Directors. One copy to be pasted on the application form.

- d. Sales Tax registration.
 - e. Packing material / Slip / Sticker / Label which is being pasted on the packages.
 - f. Memorandum of Association of the Company, Partnership deed in respect of Partnership firms.
 - g. Import-Export Code in case of the importers.
 - h. Supplementary form as annexure.
 - i. A good quality self addressed envelope of size 12 cm X 25 cm with Rs. 32/- postage stamp duly affixed on it. The name of the firm should be mentioned on the envelope instead of name of the proprietor / partner / Directors.
6. The application should be submitted by the applicant in person or through his / her or firms authorized representative. Incomplete application will not be accepted.
 7. The Certificate of registration will be sent to the applicant by registered post only. In no case it will be handed over to the applicant or his / her authorized representative.

ANNEXURE

**Supplementary Form for Registration
Under Rule 27 of Legal Metrology
(Package Commodities) Rules, 2011**

1.	Name of the firm	
2.	Address of the firm	
3.	Date of commencement of pre-packing / import	
4.	Declarations which are made on the package (Please Tick)	
	(a) Name & complete address of the registered office of the firm / partnership firm / company	Yes / No
	(b) Maximum retail price (inclusive of all taxes) Rs.....	Yes / No
	(c) Date of manufacturing / packing / import	Yes / No
	(d) Date of expiry in case of food items	Yes / No
	(e) Net contents in terms of weights / volume / length	Yes / No
	(f) Generic name of the commodity	Yes / No
6.	Quantities in which packing is made i.e. below 5 g, 5 g, 10 g, 20 g, etc (Please specify)	
7.	Whether the packing is made in Standard quantities as specified in Rule 5 of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011	Yes / No
8.	Whether the package is a combination package or group package or multi-piece package. Please specify.	
9.	Whether the package is a retail package or whole sale package	
10.	Whether the package contains perishable commodity or food items	
11.	Whether the packed items will also be exported out of country	
12.	Whether the items are being packed for specific industry only as raw material. If yes, specify	

13.	Whether the package contains fast food items.	
14.	Whether the package contains any schedule / non-scheduled formulations covered under the Drugs (price control) order or any agricultural farm produces of 50 kg and above.	
15.	Whether the shop / factory / warehouse is located in area declared as residential / non-conforming?	Yes / No
16.	Whether the shop / factory is located in commercial area ? If yes, attach proof	Yes No
17.	Whether the shop / factory / premises is owned / rented	
18.	The date on which your premises was last inspected by the inspector of W & M Department. Attach copy of the inspection report, if available	
19.	Whether your firm has been challaned during the last three years for any violation of Weights & Measures laws. If yes, date of challan. Attach copy of notice if available.	
20.	Offences for which challaned and whether it is compounded or not. Attach receipt if available.	

I / We _____ hereby solemnly affirm and declare that the information in this form is true to the best of my/our knowledge and belief.

Signature : _____

Name of Applicant: _____

(Prop. / Partner / Director / Karta of HUF)

Date : _____

AFFIDAVIT

I, _____

s/o _____

r/o _____

do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under :

1. That I am the citizen of India.
2. That I am having a place of business located at _____
_____ and
manufacturing / packing unit / warehouse located at :
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
2. That the above mentioned business premises are not located in non-conforming areas
3. No notice for sealing / demolition / relocation has been served upon me / us by the local municipal authority.
4. That in case any sealing / demolition / relocation is carried out in r/o the above business premises, I will inform the Weights & Measures Department immediately.

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION :

Verified at _____, on _____, that the contents of this affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief and nothing has been concealed there from.

DEPONENT

(b). Performa for Registration as Importers
Application for Registration of Importers

Under Rule 27 of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011

1. Name of the applicant
(Firm/Company)
2. Complete address
(including district)

PIN

District
3. Addresses of warehouses
where the goods are imported
and kept.

District

PIN
4. Details of the packaged
commodities being imported /
to be imported along with
the country from where it is
to be imported

1.

2.

3.

4.

1.

2.

3.

4.
5. Name and address of all the
Directors/partners/proprietor
of the company / firm.

4.

Date :

Place :

(SIGNATURE OF THE APPLICANT)

Fees receipt No.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Received an application for registration under Rule 27 of the Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011

from
r/o
dated .

SIGNATURE

GUIDELINES

8. The application form together with cash of Rs. 500.00 in case of new registration and Rs. 100.00 in case of amendment in the registration certificate should be deposited at concerned district offices of the Weights & Measures Department. The fees can also be paid by a Demand Draft in favour of “Controller, Weights & Measures Department, Govt. of”.
9. In S. No. 2 the complete address at which the registered office of the company / firm is situated is to be mentioned including the name of the street, number assigned to the premises of the manufacturer / packer / Importer.
10. In case of a concern having more than one unit / factory the registration in respect of the registered office of the company / firm only is necessary.
11. For addition of any new pre-packaged commodities to be manufactured / packed / imported in future the original certificate has to be submitted to the department along with the requisite fees for issue of revised certificate.
12. The self-attested photocopies of the following documents should be submitted along with the form : -
 - a. Licence for trade / manufacture / Factory etc.
 - b. Residential Address proof of the proprietors/ directors / partners like voter ID card, passport etc.
 - c. Two copies of the photographs of the proprietors / partners / Directors. One copy to be pasted on the application form.
 - d. Sales Tax registration.
 - e. Packing material / Slip / Sticker / Label which is being pasted on the packages.
 - f. Memorandum of Association of the Company, Partnership deed in respect of Partnership firms.
 - g. Import-Export Code in case of the importers.
 - h. Supplementary form as annexure.
 - i. A good quality self addressed envelope of size 12 cm X 25 cm with Rs. 32/- postage stamp duly affixed on it. The name of the

firm should be mentioned on the envelope instead of name of the proprietor / partner / Directors.

13. The application should be submitted by the applicant in person or through his / her or firms authorized representative. Incomplete application will not be accepted.
14. The Certificate of registration will be sent to the applicant by registered post only. In no case it will be handed over to the applicant or his / her authorized representative.

ANNEXURE

**Supplementary Form for Registration
Under Rule 27 of Legal Metrology
(Package Commodities) Rules, 2011**

1.	Name of the firm	
2.	Address of the firm	
3.	Date of commencement of pre-packing / import	
4.	Declarations which are made on the package (Please Tick)	
	(a) Name & complete address of the registered office of the firm / partnership firm / company	Yes / No
	(b) Maximum retail price (inclusive of all taxes) Rs.....	Yes / No
	(c) Date of manufacturing / packing / import	Yes / No
	(d) Date of expiry in case of food items	Yes / No
	(e) Net contents in terms of weights / volume / length	Yes / No
	(f) Generic name of the commodity	Yes / No
6.	Quantities in which packing is made i.e below 5 g, 5 g, 10 g, 20 g, etc (Please specify)	
7.	Whether the packing is made in Standard quantities as specified in Rule 5 of Legal Metrology (Packaged Commodities) Rules, 2011	Yes / No
8.	Whether the package is a combination package or group package or multi-piece package. Please specify.	
9.	Whether the package is a retail package or whole sale package	
10.	Whether the package contains perishable commodity or food items	

11.	Whether the packed items will also be exported out of country	
12.	Whether the items are being packed for specific industry only as raw material. If yes, specify	
13.	Whether the package contains fast food items.	
14.	Whether the package contains any schedule / non-scheduled formulations covered under the Drugs (price control) order or any agricultural farm produces of 50 kg and above.	
8.	Whether the shop / factory / warehouse is located in area declared as residential / non-conforming?	Yes / No
9.	Whether the shop / factory is located in commercial area ? If yes, attach proof	Yes/ No
10.	Whether the shop / factory / premises is owned / rented	
11.	The date on which your premises was last inspected by the inspector of W & M Department. Attach copy of the inspection report, if available	
12.	Whether your firm has been challaned during the last three years for any violation of Weights & Measures laws. If yes, date of challan. Attach copy of notice if available.	
13.	Offences for which challaned and whether it is compounded or not. Attach receipt if available.	

I / We _____ hereby solemnly affirm and declare that the information in this form are true to the best of my/our knowledge and belief.

Signature : _____

Name of Applicant: _____

(Prop. / Partner / Director / Karta of HUF)

Date : _____

AFFIDAVIT

I, _____

s/o _____

r/o _____

do hereby solemnly affirm and declare as under :

1. That I am the citizen of India.
2. That I am having a place of business located at _____ and
manufacturing / packing unit / warehouse located at :
 - a. _____
 - b. _____
 - c. _____
3. That the above mentioned business premises are not located in non-conforming areas.
4. That in case any sealing / demolition / relocation is carried out in r/o the above business premises, I will inform the Weights & Measures Department immediately.

DEPONENT

VERIFICATION :

Verified at New, on _____, that
the contents of this affidavit are true and correct to the best of my knowledge
and belief and nothing has been concealed there from.

DEPONENT

(c). Performa for Manufacturer of Weight and Measure**Schedule - II-A****(See Rule 11(1))****FORM-LM-1**

(Application Form for License as Manufacturer of Weights, Measures under the Legal Metrology Act, 2009)

Particulars	To be filled by the applicants	Comments of the Inspection Office
1	2	3
1. Name of the manufacturing concern for which licence is desired.		
2. Complete address of the concern.		
Whether premises are owned/ rented/ taken on lease/ leave licence, duly supported by documents.		
3. Date of establishment of workshop/factory.		
4. Name(s) and address(s) along with their father's / husband's name of Proprietor(s) and/or Partners and Managing Director(s) in the case Of Limited company.		
5. The date and current registration number of factory / shop / establishment / Municipal Trade Licence.		
6. Nature of manufacturing activities at present.		
7. The type of Weights and measures proposed to be manufactured Viz. : (i) Weights (ii) Measures (iii) Weighing Instruments (iv) Measuring instruments with details in each case		

8. The number of persons e m p l o y e d / proposed to be employed: (i) Skilled (ii) Semi-skilled (iii) Unskilled (iv) Specialist trained in the line		
9. The monogram or trade mark intended to be imprinted on weights and measures to be manufactured		
10. Details of machinery, tools, accessories, owned and used for manufacturing weights measures etc		
11. Details of foundry / workshop facilities arranged. Whether ownership, long term lease etc.		
12. Facilities of steel casting and hardness testing of vital parts etc. or other means		
13. Availability of electric energy?		
14. Details of loan received from Government or financial Institution, if so give details		
15. Name of bankers, if any		
16. VAT/Sales Tax Registration Number /CST Number/ IT Number/ Professional Tax registration Number		
17. Have you applied previously for a manufacturer's licence? If so, when and with what results?		
18. (a) Whether the item(s) proposed to be manufactured will be sold within the State or out side the State or both?		
(b) Details of Model Approval received from Government of India (c) When can you produce for inspection samples of your products for which licence is desired?		

To be certified by the applicant

Certified that I/we have read the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 and state Legal Metrology (Enforcement) Rules and agree to abide by the same and also the administrative orders and instructions issued or to be issued there under.

I / We agree to deposit the scheduled licence fees with Government as soon as required to do so by the Licensing Authority.

All the information furnished above is true to the best of my/our knowledge.

Place:

Date: **Signature and Designation**
.....

To be filled in by Departmental Officer of the State Government

Date of receipt of application:

Serial Number of application:

Date of inspection:

Recommendation of Inspecting Officer

Place:

Date: **Signature & Designation of Inspecting Officer**

FINAL ORDERS OF LICENSING AUTHORITY

Licence granted/refused

Licence Number

Valid till:

Place:

Date: **Signature and Designation**
.....

GUIDELINES FOR FRESH MANUFACTURER LICENCE OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The licence application to manufacture Weights & Measures shall be furnished in the prescribed proforma i.e. LM-1 along with supporting documents / papers etc., and the following points are to be examined.

I. Premises:

(A) Proof of Legal possession of premises :

The applicant must have level & physical possession of the premises and furnish a latest rent receipt / sale deed / Property Tax Receipt / any other legal document and No Objection Certificate from the owner of the premises in the case of rented premises as the case may be.

(B) Minimum space required for smooth and proper working :

- (i) The Workshop premises / manufacturing premises should be suitable and adequate and it would not be less than the area specified below for the different items as mentioned against each.

1	Casting of Weights – 50 kg to 50 gram	100 Sq. m
2.	Manufacturing of B/Scales ‘A’B’C’D’	40 Sq. m
3.	Counter Scale	30 Sq. m
4.	Platform Machines / non-automatic Weighing Scale / Automatic weighing scale	40 Sq. m
5.	Weigh Bridge / electronic / Digital Bridges Mech.	80 Sq. m
6.	Conical Measures, Dipping type measures, Length measures, brass weights / Bullion Weights	40 Sq. m
7.	Taxi meter / Auto Rickshaw / Fare meter	30 Sq. m
8.	Self / Semi / Self weighing machines / personal Weighing Machines / Spring Balance	40 Sq. m
9.	Clinical Thermometer	10 Sq. m
10.	Domestic Water Meter	20 Sq. m
11.	Kitchen scale / tubular balances / bathroom scales	40 Sq. m
12.	Sphygno manometer to measure blood pressure	15 Sq. m

13. In case of manufacturing of electronic weighing / measuring instruments production of SSI Registration (Permanent) should be must.

Note : (any other item not covered above the area will be considered by the Licensing Authorities at the time of granting licence).

However, if more than one item of manufacturing is applied for the adequacy of the premises is to be assessed by licensing authority, but in no case the manufacturing premises should be less than the minimum area prescribed to manufacture a particular item listed therein applied for (i.e. an applicant intends to manufacture C.I. weights, B/S, C/S then the area should be not less than 100 Sq. m which being the requirement for C.I. weights castings.

(ii) The workshop / manufacturing premises must be on the ground floor or basement.

1. Clinical thermometer.
2. Sphygmono meters to measure blood pressure.
3. Non-automatic electric digital weighing scales upto 20 kg.
4. Electronic digital meters.
5. Kitchen scale / Tubular Balances / Bath room Scales.

II. Workshop Tools and Equipment's:

1. All necessary equipment required for the concerned items applied for manufacturing.
2. All necessary tools required for manufacturing the concerned items.
3. Testing provisions facilities for the manufactured items.
4. Hardness testing equipment for Platform machines and weigh bridges.
5. The proof of procuring the workshop tools and equipment.

III. Constitution Of The Firms

In case the firm is not a Proprietorship concern, they should submit a copy of Partnership deed duly attested by First Class Magistrate / Notary / Oath Commissioner and in case of Private Ltd. Company or Limited Company, Memorandum and Articles of Association approved by the Registrar, Ministry of Company Affairs, Govt. of India & Certificate of Incorporation.

IV. M.C.L / Original Lal Dora Certificate :

Attested copies of MCL / Original Certificate from SDM of the area is to be furnished by the applicant along with the application. No M.C.L. & Certificate is required from the firm in industrial area approved by the Govt. of India / state Govt. (etc. of the Govt. Policy or where the manufacturing industries is registered under SSI permanent basis the registration certificate is to be submitted for that address and trade).

V. Experience Certificate:

The applicant is required to furnish the experience certificate for at least 2 years for the items applied in the name of the skilled worker / proprietor / partner / Director of the firm or diploma in Electrical / Electronic / Mechanical Engineering or Certificate of Instrument Mechanic from the I.T.I.

VI. Literature:

The applicant shall furnish a copy of literature containing the details / specifications / design of the items to be manufactured.

VII. Proof of Financial Status:

The applicant shall furnish the proof of financial status to the manufacturer of any Weights and Measures. The licensing authority shall assess the financial status before granting licence.

VIII. Trade Mark:

A copy of the approved trademark duly registered with MRPC shall be furnished by the applicant at the time of submitting the application for grant of manufacturing licence.

IX. Site Plan:

A site plan of the premises shall also be furnished by the applicant.

X. Sanctioned Power Load:

A proof of sanctioned and installed and energized power load required for proper manufacturing of the items shall also be furnished by the applicant. The licence shall be granted in view of the respective sections of the Legal Metrology Act, 2009, The state Legal Metrology (Enforcement) Rules and also under the Legal Metrology (Approval of Models) Rules, 2011.

XI. The licencing authority may relax any of the condition referred above.

XII. If the manufacturing is to be done under the provisio I-B(II) above, the licence is required to provide all the facilities to the officer / inspector of Department during the visit to his premises for inspection and verification especially in handling the balances / testing equipment etc.

.....

DOCUMENTS TO BE ATTACHED ALONG WITH THE APPLICATIONS FOR LICENCE OF MANUFACTURING WEIGHTS & MEASURES

1. Proof of the legal title of the premises, attested copy of the sale deed / allotment letter, property tax receipt.
2. A site plan of the premises shall also be furnished by the applicant.
3. Rent receipt / NOC from the owner.
4. Tools and Equipments list.
5. List of testing equipments.
6. Copy regarding constitution of the firm.
7. Experience certificate.
8. M.C.L / Original certificate from SDM.
9. Copy of the Literature of the items to be manufactured.
10. Proof of financial status.
11. Proof for Power Load Sanctioned / Installed / energized by the Power company.
12. Copy of permanent SSI Registration.
13. List of skilled / unskilled workers with their names & addresses.
14. The applicant is required to furnish the experience certificate for at least 2 years for the items applied in the name of the skilled worker / proprietor / partner / Director of the firm or diploma in Electrical / Electronic / Mechanical Engineering or Certificate of Instrument Mechanic from the I.T.I.
15. In case the firm is not a Proprietorship concern, they should submit a copy of Partnership deed duly attested by First Class Magistrate / Notary / Oath Commissioner and in case of Private Ltd. Company or Limited Company, Memorandum and Articles of Association approved by the Registrar, Ministry of Company Affairs, Govt. of India & Certificate of Incorporation.

(d). Performa for License of Repairers of Weight and Measure**Schedule – II-A**

(Refer rule 11(1))

FORM-LR-1

*(Application Form for License as Repairers of Weights & Measures
under the Legal Metrology Act, 2009)*

Particulars	To be filled by The applicants	Comments of Inspection Officer
1. Name of the repairing concern seeking the licence.		
2. Complete address of the workshop.		
3. (a) Whether premises are owned/rented/ taken on lease/ leave licence duly supported by documents (b) Date of establishment		
4. Name(s) and address(s) along with father's /husband's name of proprietor(s) and/or partners and Managing Director(s) in the case of Limited company.		
5. Number and date of shop/ establishment/ current Municipal Trade Licence.		
6. Professional Tax/IT Tax registration number etc, if Any		
7. The type of Weights and measures proposed to repaired		
8. Area in which you wish to operate.		
9. Previous experience in the line.		
10. Number of skilled staff employed or proposed to be employed (a) Skilled (b) Semi-skilled (c) Unskilled (d) Employees trained in line		

11. Details of machinery / tools / accessories available.		
12. Availability of electric energy.		
13. Have you sufficient stock of loan/ test weights etc? Give details.		
14. Have you applied previously for a repairer's licence? If so, when and with what results?		

To be certified by the applicant

Certified that I/we have read the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 & state Legal Metrology (Enforcement) Rules and agree to abide by the same and also the administrative orders and instructions issued or to be issued there under.

I/we agree to deposit the scheduled licence fees with Government as soon as required to do so by the Licensing Authority.

All the information furnished above is true to the best of my/our knowledge.

Place:

Date:

Signature and Designation

To be filled in by Departmental Officer of the State Government

Date of receipt of application:

Serial Number of application:

Date of inspection:

Recommendation of Inspecting Officer:

Place:

Date:

Signature and Designation
of Inspecting Office

.....

Final orders of Licensing Authority

Licence granted/refused:

Licence Number:

Valid till:

Place:

Date:

Signature and Designation

GUIDELINES FOR GRANT OF REPAIRERS LICENCE

The licence application to repair weights and measures shall be furnished in the prescribed proforma i.e. LR-I along with supporting documents / papers etc., and the following points are to be examined:

I. Premises:

(A) Proof of Legal possession of the workshop premises

The applicant must have legal & physical possession of the premises and furnish latest rent receipt / sale deed / Property Tax Receipt / any other documents and No Objection Certificate from the owner of the property.

(B) Minimum area required for the smooth and proper working :

The workshop premises should be suitable and adequate not less than the area as detailed below:

1.	Weights, measures, weighing and measuring instruments.	15 Sq. m.
2.	Taxi & Auto Rickshaw Fare Meters	4.5 Sq. m.
3.	Electronic Weighing Scales	1.5 Sq. m.

The workshop must be with an adequate entrance without opening to any residential part of the premises. The workshop premises must be on ground floor or basement.

1. Auto Rickshaw / Taxi Fare Meter.
2. Electronic weighing scales up to 20 Kg.
3. Kitchen scales / Tubular Balance / Bathroom Scales / Spring Balances.

4. Electronic digital meter.
5. Sphygmomanometer to measure blood pressure.

II. The Workshop Tools and Equipment:

The firm shall have sufficient Tools and Equipment to carry out the repairing work of weights, measures weighing and measuring instruments.

1. Set of files.
2. Set of screw Drivers.
3. Set of punches (A to Z)
4. Drill Machines.
5. Set of spanners.
6. Set of ring spanner.
7. Hammers and Cutters.
8. Stove / Bhatti Heating arrangement.
9. Melting Pot.
10. Pouring Pot.
11. Tota Plass.
12. Set of number of punches (1 to 9)
13. Plass.
14. Baunk.
15. Sand paper.
16. Oil Cane.
17. Stop Watch (for taxi / Auto Rickshaw fare meter only).
18. Bench Machine
19. Any other necessary equipment required for smooth working.

The proof of procuring the workshop tools and equipment etc., shall also be furnished by the applicant at the time of applying for repairing licence.

III. Test Equipment

(i) The applicant firm must have the following test equipment:

- (1) 50 kg. Balance - 'B' Class.
- (2) 5 kg. balance - 'B' Class.
- (3) 200 g balance - 'B' Class.
- (4) 2 g balance - 'B' Class.

- (ii) Test weights:
- 50 kg to 50 g C.I. Weights.
- 50 g to 10 g Brass weights.
- 10 kg to 1 mg Bullion weights.
- (iii) Test capacity Measures: 20 litres to 100 ml – Conical.
- (iv) 2 litre to 10 ml Cylindrical.
- (v) Test length Measures: 1 Meter Rod.
- (vi) Additional weights for testing Beam scales and platform scales one Ton.
- (vii) In case of weigh bridges: 1 ton and additional weights upto $\frac{1}{4}$ capacity of the weigh bridge will be required for testing the weigh bridge at the site.
- (viii) Arrangement for testing the beam scale in the workshop.
- (ix) Arrangement for testing the capacity measure / length measure / peg measure.

Loan articles:

1.	Beam Scales -	B' Class –	‘2 kg (1), 1 kg (1), 500 gm (1)
		C' Class –	‘500 kg (1), 200 kg (1), 100 kg (1) 50 kg (2), 20 kg (2), 10 kg (2), 5 kg (2), 2 kg (2), 1 kg (2), 500 gm (2).
		‘D’ Class -	As above
2.	C.I. Weights -		i) 50 kg to 50 gm (2 sets)
			ii) 20 kg to 50 gm (2 sets)
			iii) 2 kg to 50 gm (2 sets)
3.	Brass weights		1 kg to 1 mg (1)
4.	Conical Measures		20 litre to 10 litre (1)
			5 litre to 10 ml (1)
5.	Cylindrical Measures		2 litre to 5 ml (1)
6.	Meter Rod		1 meter (1)
7.	Counter Scales		20 kg (1), 10 kg (1), 5 kg (1), 2 kg (1), 1 kg (1)

The applicant will submit a proof that all the loan articles produced from the sources. All the loan articles should be duly verified and stamped by the Weights and Measures Department and verification certificate shall be attached by the applicant.

IV. Constitution of the Firm:

In case the firm is not a Proprietorship concern, the firm should submit a copy of Partnership Deed duly attested by the first class Magistrate / Notary / Oath Commissioner and in case of Private Company or Limited Company, Memorandum of Association approved by the Ministry of Company Affairs, Govt. of India.

V. Experience Certificate:

The applicant is required to furnish an experience certificate for at least one year for the items applied for Repairing in the name of a skilled worker / proprietor / Partner / Director of the firm or certificate from I.T.I in Instrument Mechanic & Electronics and no repairing work shall be taken in the absence of a skilled worker.

Vi. Site Plan:

A site plan of the premises shall also be furnished by the applicant.

The licencing Authority may relax any of the condition or the part of the condition referred above.

DOCUMENTS TO BE ATTACHED ALONG WITH THE APPLICATIONS FOR LICENCE OF REPAIRING OF WEIGHTS & MEASURES

1. Proof of the legal title of the premises, attested copy of the sale deed / allotment letter, property tax receipt.
2. A site plan of the premises shall also be furnished by the applicant.
3. Rent receipt / NOC from the owner.
4. Tools and Equipments list.
5. List of testing equipments.
6. List of loan Articles with verification certificate.
7. Copy regarding constitution of the firm.
8. Experience certificate.

9. M.C.L / Original Lal Dora Certificate.
10. Copy of the Literature of the items to be manufactured.
11. Proof of financial status.
12. Proof for Power Load Sanctioned / Installed / energized by the Power company.
13. Copy of permanent SSI Registration.
14. List of skilled / unskilled workers with their names & addresses.
15. The applicant is required to furnish the experience certificate for at least 2 years for the items applied in the name of the skilled worker / proprietor / partner / Director of the firm or diploma in Electrical / Electronic / Mechanical Engineering or Certificate of Instrument Mechanic from the I.T.I.
16. In case the firm is not a Proprietorship concern, they should submit a copy of Partnership deed duly attested by First Class Magistrate / Notary / Oath Commissioner and in case of Private Ltd. Company or Limited Company, Memorandum and Articles of Association approved by the Registrar, Ministry of Company Affairs, Govt. of India & Certificate of Incorporation.

(e). Performa for License of Dealers in Weight and Measure**Schedule-IIA**

(See rule 11(1))

FORM-LD-1

(Application Form for License as Dealers in Weights, Measures under the Legal Metrology Act, 2009)

Particulars	To be filled by The applicants	Comments of the Inspection Officer
1. Name of the establishment / shop / person seeking the licence.		
2. Complete address of the establishment etc.		
3. Date of establishment.		
4. Name(s) and address(s) along with father's / husband's name of Proprietor(s) and/or Partners and Managing Director(s) in the case of Limited company.		
5. Number and date of Registration Number of current shop/Establishment/Municipal Trade Licence.		
6. Categories of weights and measures sold/proposed to be sold at present.		
7. Registration Number of VAT/CST /Sales Tax / Professional Tax / Income Tax.		
8. Do you intend to import weights, etc from places outside the State/Country? If so, indicate sources of supply. (Give details of manufacturers trade Mark/monogram and his licence number) and provide (a) Registration of Importer of Weights & Measures, if any (b) Approval of model imported into India by Central Government		
9. Have you applied previously for a dealer's licence, either in this State or elsewhere? If so, give details		

To be certified by the applicant

Certified that I/We have read the Legal Metrology Act, 2009 & state Legal Metrology (Enforcement) Rules and agree to abide by the same and also the administrative orders and instructions issued or to be issued there under.

I/We agree to deposit the scheduled licence fee with Government as soon as required to do so by the Licensing Authority

All the information furnished above is true to the best of my/our knowledge.

Place:

Date:

Signature and Designation

To be filled in by Departmental Officer of the State Government

Date of receipt of application:

Serial Number of application:

Date of inspection:

Recommendation of Inspecting Officer:

Place:

Date:

**Signature and Designation
of Inspecting Office**

Final orders of Licensing Authority

Licence granted/refused:

Licence Number:

Valid till:

Place:

Date:

Signature and Designation

GUIDELINES FOR THE GRANT OF DEALERS LICENCE

The Licence application to sell the Weights and Measures shall be furnished in the prescribed proforma i.e. LD-1 along with supporting documents / papers etc., and the following points are to be examined.

I. Premises

(A) Proof of Legal possession of the shop premises.

The applicant must have legal & physical possession of the premises and furnish latest Rent receipt / Sale Deed / Property Tax Receipt / Any other document and No Objection Certificate from the owner of the property.

(B) Minimum area required.

The shop premises should be suitable and adequate and must be of independent entrance without opening any residential part of the premises.

II. Constitution of the Firm:

In case the firm is not a proprietorship concern the firm should submit a copy of Partnership deed duly attested by First Class Magistrate / Notary / Oath Commissioner and in case of Private Company or Limited Company, Memorandum of Association approved by the Ministry of Company Affairs, Govt. of India.

III. Site Plan:

A site plan of the premises shall also be furnished by the applicant.

IV. Proof of Financial Status:

The applicant shall furnish the proof of financial status, to sell any Weights and Measures. The Licensing Authority shall assess the Financial status before granting the licence.

V. Sales Tax Registration Number:

The applicant shall furnish a copy of Sales Tax Registration Number, if registered with the concerned Department.

**DOCUMENTS TO BE ATTACHED ALONG WITH THE APPLICATIONS
FOR DEALERSHIP IN WEIGHTS & MEASURES**

1. Proof of the legal title of the premises attested copy of the Sale Deed / Lease Deed / Allotment letter / Property Tax receipt.
2. Rent receipt / N.O.C. from the owner.
3. Copy of the Constitution of the firm.
4. Proof of the financial status.
5. Site plan.
6. Memorandum and Articles of Association in case of Private Limited Company and Limited Company.
7. Sales Tax Registration Number, if registered.

10. ADDRESSES OF CONTROLLERS OF LEGAL METROLOGY IN STATES / UT'S

S.No.	Controllers' Address, Phone No., Fax No. and E-mail
1.	The Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Government of Andhra Pradesh, Door No. 48-8-12&12A Boddupativari Street, Near ESI Hospital, Gunadala, Vijayawada-520004. Email: clm-ap@nic.in Ph. No. 0866-2974239;0866-2974235
2	Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Government of Telangana State, Additional DG & Principle Secretary to Govt., Controller (FAC) No. 209, PWD Building, Gandhi Nagar, Golconda X-Road, Hyderabad, Telangana – 500 080 Ph: 040-27612170 Fax: 040-7613667 E-mail: clm-ts@nic.in
3.	Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Government of Assam, Ulubari, Guwahati-Assam-781007 Tel. Ph. No.-9435115053, Fax: 0361-2470992 E-mail legalmetroassam@gmail.com
4.	Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Government of Bihar, Raja Bajar, Post Vetnari College, Beli Road, Patna – 800 001 Ph: 0612-223895 Fax: 0612-204245
5.	Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Government of Goa, Legal Metrology Bhawan, Next to NSSO, Air India Colony, Alto-Porvorim, Bardez Goa – 403521; Telephone (O) :+91-832-2416432 Fax :2416432; Ph (M) 0832-2412037, Tel. Fax: 08322416432 Email: Email :con-lega.goa@nic.in

6.	Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) and Director Consumer Affairs, Government of Gujarat, 2 nd floor, M.S. Building, Sector-11, Gandhinagar (Gujrat) Ph. No. (0) 07923255698 Fax: +919978405043 E-mail- tolmap-ahd
7.	Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Government of Haryana, 30 Bays Building, Sector 17, Chandigarh Ph: 0172-2701366 Fax: 0172- 2702759 Email: dirfoodhry@gmail.com
8.	Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Government of Karnataka, No.1, Ali Askar Road, P.B. No. 175, Bangalore, Karnataka – 560 052 Ph: 080-22260554, 2259024 Fax: 080-22353959 Email: legalmetrology@karnataka.gov.in Mobile No.088-22253500
9.	Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Government of Kerala, Vikas Bhavan, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala – 695 033 Ph: 0471-2303821, Official Mobile No.8281698100 Email: clmkerala@gmail.com
10.	Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Government of Madhya Pradesh, Near Dak Bhavan, Bhopal-Hoshangabad Road, Bhopal – 462 011 Tel. Fax: 0755-2551017 Fax: 0755-2768638 Email: cwmbho@mp.nic.in
11.	Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Government of Maharashtra, Government Barrack No. 7, Free Press Journal Marg, Mumbai – 400 021 Tel. No.022-22023354 Fax:022-22886666 Email: dclmms@yahoo.in

12.	Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Government of Himachal Pradesh, Apurti Bhavan, 1st Floor, Block No. 42, SDA Commercial Complex, Kasumpti Shimla – 171 009 Ph: 0177-2625345 Fax: 0177-2623749 Email: dfs-hp@nic.in
13.	Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Government of Orissa, Khandagiri, Bhubneshwar – 751 030 Ph: 0674-2322338/2350184/2419967 Fax: 0674-2350864 Email: dclmorissa@gmail.com
14.	Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Government of Punjab, Dept of Food and Civil Supplies, Sector-39, Anaz Bhawan, Chandigarh Ph: 0172-2703049 Fax: 0172-2270349 Email: clmpunjab@gmail.com
15.	Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Mail-prashantkpanda@gmail.com , Government of NCT of Delhi, 117-118, C-Block, Vikas Bhavan, N.Delhi – 110 002 Ph: 011-23379266 Fax: 23379267 Email: cwmd@hub.nic.in
16.	Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Government of Tamil Nadu, DMS Compound, Teynampet, Chennai – 600 006 h: 044-24321438 Tel.Fax: 044-24326205/24341966 Email: tnchildlabour@yahoo.com
17.	Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Government of Tripura, Khadya O-Bhokta Bhawan (Ground Floor), Pandit Nehru Complex, Gorkhabasti, West Tripura, Agartala Principal Secretary -0381-2416036 Ph: 0381-225997/ 2225534 Fax: 2225984 Email: dfcscatrp@yahoo.co.in

18.	Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Government of Uttar Pradesh, 7, Wala Qadar Road, Lucknow – 1 (Uttar Pradesh) Ph: 0522-2628063/2225997 Fax:0522-2610967/2275902 Email: clmup@rediffmail.com
19.	Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Government of Arunachal Pradesh, Vivek Vihar, Itanagar Tel. Fax: 0360-23508837 Fax: 0360-2350664/2247661 Email: controller@rediffmail.com
20.	Controller of Legal Metrology, Government of Jammu & Kashmir, Srinagar (May-Oct) Room No. 158-59/AB, 1st Floor, Secretariat Srinagar (May – Nov.) Ph: 0194-2506084 (Tel) 0194-2506103 (Fax) mail id: clmjandk@gmail.com
21.	Controller of Legal Metrology Government of Jammu & Kashmir, Jammu (Nov-Apr) 1/2, 2nd Floor, Mini Block Secretariat, Jammu (Dec. – Aprl) Ph: 0191-2566188/0191-2549682
22.	Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Government of Manipur, Lamphel, West to D.C. Office Complex, Imphal – 795 004 Ph: 0385-2415637
23.	Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Government of Meghalaya, Shillong Temple Road, Lower Lachumiere, Behind All Saints School, Shillong – 793001(Meghalaya) Tel. Fax: 0364-2222576/ 2221537 Email: dclmorissa@gmail.com
24.	Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Government of Mizoram, Aizawal Ph: 0389-2322872/ 322572 Fax.0389-2321035

25.	Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Government of Nagaland, Kohima – 797 001 Ph: 0370-221609/2270253 Fax: 0370-222727/2270439
26.	Controller Cum Director of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Government of Rajasthan, Udyog Bhavan, Tilak Marg, Jaipur – 302005 Ph: 0141-2227727 Fax: 0141-262227516 Email: cirajasthan@yahoo.co.in 26.
27	Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Government of Sikkim, Paljor Stadium, Paljor Stadium Road, Gangtok – 737 101 Ph: 03592-22708 Fax: 03952-22857
28	WBCS (Exe), Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures), Government of West Bengal, 45, Ganesh Chandra Avenue, Kolkata – 700 013 Ph: 033- 22256447 Extension 114 Tel. Fax: 22364258 Email: clm.cad-wb@nic.in
29	Commissioner-cum-Secretary Civil Supplies, Government of Andaman & Nicobar Island, Port Blair – 744 101 Ph: 03192-233377 Fax: 03192-240495 Email: pved@and.nic.in , bircs@and.nic.in
30	Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Chandigarh Administration, Plot No 19, Industrial Area, Phase II, Ram Darbar, Chandigarh Ph: 0172-22540444 Fax: 0172-741341
31	Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Daman & Diu Administration, Fort area, Moti Daman, Daman – 396 220 Ph: 02638-54685
32	Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Dadra & Nagar Haveli Administration, Silvassa – 396 230 Ph: 02639-42721

33	Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Lakshdweep, Kavaratti – 682555 Ph: 04896-262112 Fax: 04896-263298
34	Controller of Legal Metrology (Weights & Measures) Dy. Commissioner (Excise) and Ex-officio Under Secy. (Revenue) Thattanchavady, Puducherry – 605009 Tel. Fax: 0413-2253462 Fax: 0413-2252493/2253462 E-mail: pondyexcise07@dataone.in
35	Jt. Controller of Legal Metrology, Govt. of Chattisgarh, Moudhapara, Raipur-492001 Ph.0771-2524294/2343274/2343275
36	Controller Legal Metrology, Department of Food, Public Distribution and Consumer Affairs, Govt. of Jharkhand Project Bhavan, 4 th Floor Room No. 409 Dhurba Ranchi Jharkhand-834004; Ph. No. 09431167377 Email- clmjharkhand@gmail.com
37	Controller of Legal Metrology, Government of Utrakhand State, 15, Gandhi Road, Dehradun-248001. Ph: 0135-2653159, 2653159 Tel. Fax: 0135-2651926 Mail-legalmetuk@gmail.com

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INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

The Indian Institute of Public Administration, established as an autonomous body under the Registration of Societies Act, was inaugurated on March 29, 1954 by Shri Jawaharlal Nehru who was also the first President of the Society. The basic purpose of establishing this Institute was to undertake such academic activities as would enhance the leadership qualities and managerial capabilities of the executives in the government and other public service organization. The activities of the Institute are organized in four inter-related areas of Research, Training, Advisory and Consultancy Services and Dissemination of Information.

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